

BATTLE RAGES AT LONG RANGE ON AISNE;  
RUSSIANS GAIN GROUND IN EAST PRUSSIACZAR'S FORCES DRIVE  
GERMAN ARMIES BACK;  
ADVANCE INTO PRUSSIA

Germans Reported Falling Back on Austrian Front and Russians to Have Approached Siniava, Jaroslau, and Przemyśl—Capture of Krasiezy Reported—Sambor, Near Przemyśl, Also Occupied—Austrians Rush Vienna Defense to Aid Armies at Front.

REPORT FROM AUSTRIAN CITY SAYS THEIR MEN  
MAKE UNITED FRONT AGAINST INVADING ARMY

## RUSSIAN VERSION.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.  
London, Sept. 18.—The Reuter Telegraph Company has received from Petrograd an official communiqué issued by the general staff which says:

"On the front in East Prussia, Gen. Rennenkampf has definitely arrested the German offensive at several points.

"The Germans are falling back along the Austrian front. Pursuit of the enemy continues.

"The Russians have approached the defensive positions of Siniava, Jaroslau, and Przemyśl."

Petrograd, Sept. 18.—Russian troops have captured Krasiezy, the chief defense of Przemyśl, on the southwest and the fall of the Austrian stronghold is imminent, according to latest reports from the front.

Occupied City of Sambor.  
Both sides of the River San, at Krasiezy, are strongly fortified, but the redoubts were taken by assault after a battle of ten hours.

Sambor, thirty miles southeast of Przemyśl, has also been occupied. It is reported that the greater part of the troops at Przemyśl have retreated toward Cracow, only a small garrison being left to cover the retreat and prevent the Russians pressing too closely on the rear.

Defeat Austrians at Jaworow.  
Before reaching Krasiezy, Gen. Rusk's troops defeated a large force of Austrians at Jaworow. The Sixth and Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded respectively by Gen. Ziegler and Gen. Borevich, suffered heavy losses before they retreated. The Russians took 5,000 prisoners, thirty-three guns, and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

The appearance of Gen. Ziegler's forces shows that the Austrians have rushed to the front troops designated for the defense of Vienna.

Gen. Ziegler is reported to have been wounded.

Cross San River.  
The correspondent of the Novoe Vremya sends the following description of the battle at Krasiezy.

"The combat opened at dawn with a bombardment on the Austrian positions on both sides of the San. The Austrians replied vigorously, and their artillery was well directed, causing severe execution in our ranks.

"Finally, however, most of their guns were put out of commission on the east bank, and our troops took the fortifications there at the point of the bayonet.

"In the meantime a large force had been sent to the southward, where they crossed the San out of range of the Austrian guns and attacked the fortifications on the west bank from the rear.

"Several guns were captured on the west bank of the river and turned against Przemyśl itself."

## AUSTRIAN VERSION.

Vienna, Sept. 18.—German war experts have joined Grand Duke Francis Frederick, in command of the combined Austrian armies, and are directing a great battle now in progress, according to an official announcement here today.

All along the lines of the San River, west of Lemberg, the battle is still raging, say reports filtering in here. The Russian attempt to take by storm the fortifications from Przemyśl to Jaroslau have signally failed, it is reported. The Russians are said to have been thrown back with enormous losses by a combined and re-enforced Austrian army under the direction of the German members of the general staff, who have assumed responsibility for the Galician campaign.

Austrians Now Re-enforced.  
The Russians are in great strength, but they are now facing the first real defensive line of the Austrians. Heretofore the Austrians have been fighting in the open country, where the superiority of the Russian artillery has placed them at a material disadvantage.

The defense also was weakened by the invasion of Russian Poland, which drew from Galicia troops that were badly needed there. This has been remedied, not only are the Austrian armies united, but they have been re-enforced by first-line German artillery, and it is believed they will now be able to check the Russian invasion.

Advices received from East Prussia show that Gen. von Hindenburg is making a supreme effort to annihilate the Russian armies of Gen. Rennenkampf. Hindenburg has succeeded in driving a good part of the Russian force into marshy lands, from which they have been unable to extricate themselves. It is plain that it is the intention of the German army to attack the Russian position in East Prussia now is for the purpose of so crushing Rennenkampf's army that there will be no danger of a Russian attack on the German flank when the Germans move against Warsaw.

Fighting Goes On Unabated.  
The entire Austrian armies are now united. The right wing, commanded by Gen. Borevich, centers at Drobovycz and holds the railway line from there to Chyrow, thus insuring an excellent line of retreat should it be too far pressed by the Russian armies reported advancing from Strz. The left, commanded by Gen. Dankl, who now has the assistance of the Archduke Francis Frederick, maintains a position extending from the Vistula River near the Russian frontier to the extreme left of Gen. von Auffenberg's central army at Jaroslau. The fighting continues everywhere with unabated ferocity, but the war office specifically denies that at any point have the Austrian forces been defeated. There is a general movement here toward peace, the newspapers containing veiled suggestions, but up to the present there has been no official declaration of any kind.

French Take German Ship  
Going to South America

New York, Sept. 18.—Sir Walter Courtney Bennett, British consul in this city, today announced that a French cruiser had captured the Hamburg-American steamer Helma and had conveyed the ship to the island of Martinique, a French base in the West Indies. The Helma left Philadelphia on August 7, bound for La Guayra, South America. No details of her capture could be learned.

AUSTRIA ONLY  
TRIED TO HALT  
CZAR'S FORCE

Ambassador Dumba Declares  
Fight Against Odds Known  
to Be Futile.

## "NO BIG FORTS EXISTED"

Village with Temporary Fortifications Instead of Steel Structures.

## SAYS REPORTS ARE IMAGINATIVE

Russian Invasion Resulted in Defeat, but He Admits Austrians Beaten on River Bug.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Sept. 18.—Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austrian Ambassador to the United States, issued the following statement in this city today:

"I am compelled to protest most emphatically against the false reports sent via London from Rome, Milan, Geneva, Copenhagen, and Petrograd about the Russian campaign in Russian Poland and Galicia. To quote some of these reports purporting to come from official sources: 'The Austrians lost, since the battle of Lemberg, 50,000 dead and wounded and 100,000 prisoners.' I read this incredible lie at least twenty times. But we hear that immediately afterward the Austrian Gen. Dankl and Auffenberg, who had to retreat from Russian Poland, succeeded in retreating for a new fight! I do not think anybody endowed with a little common sense can for one moment believe that an army of 1,000,000 having lost 60,000 men should be able immediately to rally for a new fight.

Denies Steel Forts Were There.  
"According to official St. Petersburg news, the Austrians, while retreating and hotly pursued to Lemberg, had already lost about 200,000 men. (There was hardly anybody left to tell the tale.) The steel forts of the first-class fortress of Nicholasauk had been silenced and stormed with incredible bravery by the Russians. (In reality Nicholasauk is a small village with 96 inhabitants, where the Austrian troops had erected provisional field fortifications.)

"The reports spoke of 500 Austrian field guns and 1,000 heavy guns captured. (Nobody knows the whereabouts of these mythical 1,000 heavy guns as no Austrian fortress has been taken.)

Recent What He Reads.  
"Then, again, the backbone of the broken army in Galicia was utterly broken after the fall of Lemberg, it practically no longer existed, so that the dreaded Cossacks had the choice between a rush to Budapest to join hands with the Serbs and the announced onslaught to Berlin via Breslau."

"Some days later we hear from Vienna that the Austrian troops made a firm stand at Grodek, southwest of Lemberg, and after five days' battle took 10,000 Russian prisoners and captured many guns.

## Arrested Russia's Advance.

"What in reality happened is this: The Austro-Hungarian troops had from the beginning to wage in Eastern Galicia a defensive war against great odds. After repeated engagements, they fell back on their strong line of defense under the protection of the first-class fortress of Przemyśl. The advance of our northern and central army to Lublin and to the River Bug, although finally checked and repulsed, achieved its end—to arrest the progress of a huge Russian army in the direction of Thorn and Breslau, and to relieve the enormous pressure brought to bear by Rennenkampf's army on two or three German army corps left to defend Eastern Prussia. Here the Russian invasion recently resulted in defeat and disaster.

## Must Conquer Polish Territory.

"As to the central Russian army with the fortress of Brest, Litovsk, to lean upon, its onslaught on the Prussian provinces of Silesia and Posen is far from imminent as the Polish territory on the left bank of the Vistula occupied by German troops must be first conquered."

\$1.00 to Harpers Ferry, \$1.25 Martinsburg, \$1.50 Berkeley Springs, and \$2.00 Cumberland and Gettysburg. Baltimore and Ohio Co. Washington, D. C., Sunday, Sept. 20.—Referring was day—day.

PEACE DEPENDS UPON  
WHAT ALLIES DEMAND,  
GERMAN ENVOY STATES

Ambassador Von Bernstorff Declares His Country Will Be Glad to Stop Fighting, but Will Arm to Teeth and Fight Forever if Enemies Attempt to Take So Much as a Square Inch of Teuton Territory—Czar to Offer Terms to Austrians.

ALLIES RETORT THAT MENACE OF PRUSSIAN  
MILITARISM MUST BE REMOVED FOR ALL TIME

What the powers say about peace: GERMANY.

Ambassador Von Bernstorff says there can be no peace as long as the allies talk of "crushing Germany." He says that anything that could secure a lasting peace would satisfy German, but he adds that Germany will continue to arm herself to the teeth and fight until the last man is dead if the allies, in the event of victory to their arms, attempt to seize so much as a square inch of German territory, either European or colonial. The German consul at Amsterdam officially denies the report that the Kaiser has made peace overtures to King Albert, of Belgium.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Daily News says that the movement for peace started in the United States has been inspired by Germany. A newspaper of Christiania, Sweden, publishes a dispatch from Berlin, said to have been passed by the Kaiser's censors, that the terms on which the fighting powers will cease hostilities will be arranged at a conference soon to be held in Washington.

## FRANCE.

Prussian militarism, in so far as it is a menace to the French republic, must be crushed. There can be no peace until that is accomplished.

## RUSSIA.

The Czar will enter no negotiations for peace while the Kaiser threatens the peace of Europe. The aim of Russia is to remove forever the menace of Pan-Germanism. Austria will be induced to withdraw from Germany's support by offers of terms, the acceptance of which will not be dishonorable.

## AUSTRIA.

Emperor Franz Josef is contemplating peace with Russia, according to Italian informants. Reports have reached Rome that Austria is fortifying the Tyrol against Italy. It is reported further that Austria's internal conditions are such as to make the immediate securing of peace with outside nations imperative.

## BELGIUM.

No peace can be secured while the neutrality of Belgium is violated or her honor threatened. Reparation, too, must be had.

## SERVIA.

Servia will fight while there is a single Austrian in Slav territory.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, received a cable message yesterday from Sir Edward Grey, the British minister for foreign affairs, saying that Great Britain had received no proposal for peace, directly or indirectly, from either Germany or Austria, and therefore was not in a position to consider terms of peace.

This message from the British foreign office was in response to a cable sent earlier in the day by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, informing his government of the report that Germany had asked the United States to ascertain informally the terms upon which the allies would be prepared to end the war.

Further consideration of Germany's reply to the overtures of the United States government made it more apparent that President Wilson has no hope of bringing about any peace negotiations between the European belligerents in the immediate future.

## Peace Not of Near Future.

The reply of the imperial chancellor to the inquiry of this government as to whether or not Germany was prepared to discuss peace has brought the effort initiated by this government to a standstill for the present, and there is likely to be no further move until suggestions have come either from Germany or the allies.

President Wilson, it is understood, has no intention of undertaking to elicit peace terms from the allies for submission to Germany. He regards his hands as tied until overtures of a more definite character come from one side or the other in the European contest. For the President to attempt to assert more emphatically his disposition for peace would, it is feared, do more harm than good at this time, and might lead to a permanent handicap on the offer of mediation which this government now has standing before all of the nations at war.

The impression created by some reports of the German chancellor's reply, that Germany had asked the United States to obtain peace terms from the allies, is entirely erroneous. There is nothing in Germany's reply which puts her in the attitude of making a request or seeking the aid of the United States. The statement was reiterated at the White House yesterday that the reply

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France to Put Army of  
Territorials in Action

Bordeaux, Sept. 18.—France has begun the formation of a new army to be put into the field against the Germans at the earliest possible moment. It is learned at the war office that it will be composed of territorials and recruits. This army will be sent to the front to co-operate with another British army which will be sent from England as soon as the necessary equipment and drill work is concluded.

GERMANS FAIL  
IN ATTACK ON  
BRITISH LEFT

Allies Make Little Progress on Aisne Heights, Says London Times Summary.

## FRENCH STOP ATTACKS

Russians Occupy Sandomis and Effect Another Crossing of San River.

## GERMANS BOMBARDING NANCY

Austrians Lose Over One-third of Galician Forces—Turkish Government in Difficulties.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Sept. 18.—The London Times in its war summary today says: "Official reports received from France yesterday afternoon say there is no particular change in the situation. The fighting has now continued uninterruptedly for nearly a week.

"The battle continued all day Thursday along the whole front from the Oise to Woivre.

## Allies' Progress Slow.

"On the left three German attacks against the British army failed. 'The allies made little progress on the heights to the north of the Aisne. The French also repulsed counter-attacks between Craonne and Rheims. In the center the enemy had strengthened their positions and were entirely on the defensive. On the right the enemy were on defensive positions near the frontier.

"The Russians have occupied Sandomis and have effected another crossing of the San and put the Austrians to flight. Many guns and 5,000 prisoners have been taken by the Russians in the region of Jaworow.

## Sends "Place of the Dead."

"Our Petrograd correspondent, in a review of the fighting in Galicia, says it is calculated that the Austrian forces number about 1,000,000 and the casualties per cent. The Russian losses probably were not more than one-tenth of those of the Austrians, the dispatch explained. "Our special correspondent in France sends a vivid description of the fighting at the crossing of the Aisne and about Senlis and Chantilly. He describes Senlis as 'a place of the dead.'

"A telegram from Bordeaux gives some particulars of the attack on Nancy, which has suffered considerably from German bombardment.

"Our correspondent says that the Turkish government is in difficulties. Although supplies are beginning to run short, it dare not demobilize. On the other hand, it is very unwilling to listen to the German proposal and become involved in the war until the success or failure of the allies is made more apparent."

Tries to Kill Russian  
Governor of Galicia

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.  
Berlin (via Amsterdam), Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Vienna states that an unsuccessful attempt was made today to assassinate Count Robinski, Russian military governor of Galicia. His assailant was an Ukrainian. He fired three shots, one of which struck the count in the shoulder before he could be disarmed.

The foregoing dispatch reveals for the first time the fact that Austria admits the Russians are in control of Galicia and have appointed a military governor.

Jap Bomb Sets Fire to  
German Ship at Kiaochow

Tokyo, Sept. 18.—Official announcement was made today that a bomb dropped by a Japanese aviator had set fire to a German ship in Kiaochow Bay. Attempts to wreck the vessel there still in the same manner have failed thus far. The censorship was tightened today, and correspondents were notified that hereafter they would not be informed whether their dispatches had been sent.

Hotel Woodstock, New York City. Comfort Without Extravagance.

ARTILLERY DUEL RAGES  
ALONG AISNE FRONT AS  
BOTH LINES HOLD FIRM

Six Days of Fierce Fighting Fails to Find Weakness in Positions of Either Germans or Allies, and Huge Engagement Resolves Itself Into a Battle of Big Guns—Heavy Rains Delay French in Bringing Heavy Cannon to the Front—Struggle May Last Two Weeks.

VICIOUS ASSAULTS BY GERMANS REPEATEDLY  
REPULSED; FRENCH CLAIM GAINS ON LEFT

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Sept. 18.—It is now possible to give the first details of the terrific battle of the Aisne—the greatest battle in the history of the world.

It is a story of a deadly duel of the big guns, of furious attacks of terrific counter attacks, of hand-to-hand clashes and bayonet charges and of frightful carnage. It is a story of a succession of battles which have been fought now on one part of the line and now on another, hour after hour, now every hour of the twenty-four, day after day, and night after night for six long days and still with no result.

## ENTER GREAT BATTLE.

The story starts with the day of the fourteenth. From the twelfth to the morning of the fourteenth the rival armies had been fighting a rear guard action, precipitated when the retreating Germans turned at bay to give battle to their pursuers. The real fighting started on the morning of the fourteenth when the battle became general along the range of heights to the north of the Aisne. The fighting was sustained with deadly earnestness during all of the next day, the Germans desperately contesting every foot of the way in a supreme endeavor to hold their positions until re-enforcements could arrive.

On the night of the fifteenth they appeared to have been strengthened and commenced their formidable movement against the French and British all along their front. A furious attack on the allies' extreme left with the big guns of the rival artilleries lighting the line of opposing fronts in fiery silhouette was repulsed with great courage by the allies. Again and again the Germans returned to the attack with tenacity that was the marvel of French troops, but each time they were repulsed. No fewer than ten times did they drive their dense masses of troops at the allied infantry, but never were they able to break through.

## BATTLE ALL NIGHT.

All night long the fighting lasted, the allies bracing themselves after each successive counter attack to meet the furious onslaught of charging Teutons until toward dawn the men of both sides were ready to drop from sheer exhaustion.

Just before daybreak the Germans threw all their remaining strength and energy into one final charge that was conducted with all the vim and courage that could be expected of fresh troops. They charged like fanatics who knew nothing of the fear of death. But they were pulled back again, and to their enormous losses of the night was added another long roll of dead and wounded. It was as if this was their one chance of salvation, and all the desperation and all the resolution at their command was thrown into it.

Hardly had they recovered from this final grand sortie when the allies followed with a vigorous counter attack in an effort to catch the Germans off their balance. In this the allies were partly successful, for they gained ground slightly.

## ALLIES GAIN SEVEN MILES.

On the morning of the 16th fighting again was resumed with the desperation that rivalled that of the big night attack.

At the end of the day it appeared that the Germans had forced to retire about seven miles.

During the fighting, which lasted all day and into the night the Germans lost 60 prisoners, aside from the dead and wounded which could not be computed and a number of rapid fire guns.

Darkness made the operations extremely difficult, as the use of searchlights by the rival commanders was refrained from owing to the danger of exposing their positions.

Hand to hand fighting in which the bayonet was used extensively, resulting in terrific losses, marked the combat as one of the most furious ever fought.

Aviators Spy Out Guns.  
The British and French aviators did valiant service in discovering the positions of the big German guns where they were hidden under earth coverings disguised with branches of trees. One series of the batteries, whose position was thus disclosed, lapsed into silence shortly after the French guns had taken advantage of their corrected range, and it is believed that they were either rendered helpless or that their effectiveness was suspended while they were seeking a new concealed position.

The progress of the battle indicates that the rival supreme commanders are

Russians Have 6,000,000  
Men Fighting; More Ready

Rome, Sept. 18.—The newspaper Tribuna reports that the Russians have 6,000,000 men in the field and that they are holding 4,000,000 more in reserve.

\$2.50 to Philadelphia, \$3.25 Chicago, and \$3.50 Washington and Baltimore. Baltimore and Ohio Co. Baltimore, Md. Returning same day—adv.

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